Statistical analyses

Statistics Poland

Warsaw 2022

Internal market in 2021

Statistical analyses

Statistics Poland

Internal market in 2021

Statistics Poland

Warsaw 2022

Content-related works

Statistics Poland, Trade and Services Department

Supervised by

Ewa Adach-Stankiewicz

Editorial team

Jolanta Biernat, Agata Dec, Joanna Konopka, Marta Nerlewska, Małgorzata Rajkowska, Sylwia Ulatowska

Typesetting and graphics

Beata Morawska, Łukasz Nowak

Support

Elżbieta Lisiak, Ewa Morytz-Balska

Publication available on website

stat.gov.pl/en/

Preface

We would like to present you with the next edition of the annual "Internal market" study from the "Statistical analyses" series.

The study presents a comprehensive analysis of the activity of trade entities prepared on the basis of research results concerning these enterprises as well as basic data on the phenomena and trends observed on the market, i.e. sales volume, development of a commercial network, international conditions. The information on market processes is complemented by the presentation of data on deliveries and stocks of selected products and their consumption.

The publication uses information from statistical reports, enriched with selected administrative sources concerning all types of economic entities conducting service activity. The results of the surveys are presented in territorial division and according to the organizational structure and ownership form of the entities. Data by type of activity are presented in the Polish Classification of Activities 2007.

The study also contains detailed information on the size of commercial and catering network and their infrastructure by region.

Presenting you with the "Internal Market in 2021" publication, we would like to thank all the persons and institutions for providing information and comments which will contribute to shaping and enriching the content of the next editions of this publication.

D i r e c t o r
Trade and Services Department

Ewa Adach-Stankiewicz

P r e s i d e n t
Statistics Poland

Dominik Rozkrut, Ph. D.

Warsaw, October 2022

Contents

List of tables

List of charts

List of maps

Symbols

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
(–)	magnitude zero	(.)	data not available, classified data (statistical confidentiality) or providing data impossible or purposeless
(0)	magnitude not zero, but less than 0.5 of a unit	"Of which"	indicates that not all elements of the sum are given
(0.0)	magnitude not zero, but less than 0.05 of a unit		

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
PLN	zloty	art.	article
No.	number	tabl.	table
vol.	volume	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
g	gramme	SAD	Single Administrative Document
kg	kilogramme	mln	million
EU	European Union		

Accepted groupings:

- **EU 27** (27 countries-members of EU: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden).
- **Euro-zone** (19 countries-members of Economic and Monetary Union: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain).

Executive summary

In 2021 in Poland, according to preliminary data, the gross value added generated by entities carrying out activities of a service character accounted for 65.4% of the gross value added of the entire national economy. At the same time, 63.9% of the total workforce found employment in these entities. The dominant sector among service entities in terms of value added was trade, whose share accounted for 16.0% of the gross value added generated in the whole national economy.

Retail sales at current prices realized by trade and non-trade enterprises in 2021 reached PLN 1,000.0 billion and were by 12.3% higher than the previous year, while wholesale in trade companies (at current prices) amounted to PLN 1,770.3 billion and were by 20.0% higher than the previous year.

At the end of 2021, the estimated number of shops in Poland amounted to 331 thousand and was 3.5% (by 11.1 thousand) higher than the previous year, while the sales area of shops increased by 2.5% and equalled approximately 38,117.8 thousand m^2. The 331 thousand shops were operated by approximately 265 thousand enterprises. The estimated number of petrol stations was 8,128 and increased slightly compared to the previous year. The highest density of petrol stations was recorded in the Śląskie Voivodship with 66 facilities per 1,000 km^2 of area.

Total revenues from catering services in current prices in 2021 amounted to approximately PLN 48.7 billion and increased by 29.3% compared to the previous year (in constant prices, they were 21.6% higher). The number of catering establishments (permanent and seasonal) in the country was estimated at around 74.2 thousand, of which 39.8% were catering points, 28.5% – restaurants, 26.1% – bars, and canteens – 5.6%. The total number of catering establishments increased by 15.1% compared to 2020.

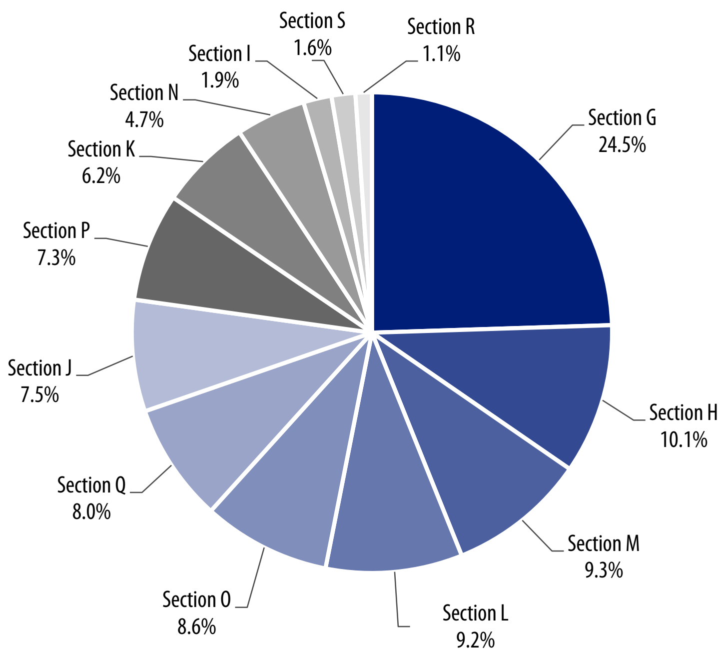
In 2021, within the supply of the internal market, deliveries of most of the surveyed items were higher compared with the previous year. An increase in supplies was recorded for both food and non-food items.

Service activities in Poland and in the European Union countries

> SERVICE ACTIVITY, in accordance with the adopted convention, is the activity of entities whose main activity is classified by NACE in sections: G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; H – Transportation and storage; I – Accommodation and food service activities; J – Information and communication; K – Financial and insurance activities; L – Real estate activities; M – Professional, scientific and technical activities; N – Administrative and support service activities; O – Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; P – Education; Q – Human health and social work activities; R – Arts, entertainment and recreation; S – Other service activities; T – Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use; U – Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

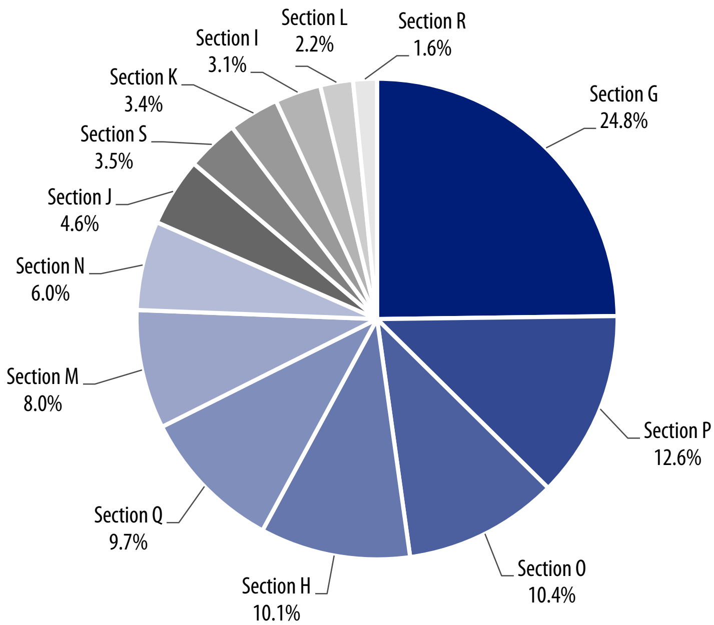
In 2021 in Poland, according to preliminary data, the gross value added generated by entities carrying out activities of a service nature constituted 65.4% of the gross value added of the entire national economy. At the same time, 63.9% of the total workforce found employment in these entities. The dominant sector among service entities in terms of value added was trade, whose share accounted for 24.5% of the value added generated by all entities conducting activities of a service nature (a decrease of 0.1 percentage points compared to 2020). The share of the second business activity in terms of added value – transportation and storage (according to NACE section H) was 10.1% (a decrease of 0.2 percentage points), while the share of professional, scientific, and technical activities (according to NACE section M) was 9.3% (an increase of 0.1 percentage points). Compared with the year 2020, among service activities, the share of human health and social work activities (according to NACE section Q) changed the most, increasing by 0.6 percentage points.

Chart 1. Structure of gross value added in services by NACE section in 2021



At the end of 2021, the largest number of people (24.8% of the total number of employed persons in service entities) worked in enterprises classified in the section "Trade and repair of motor vehicles" (according to NACE section G). The second place, in terms of the number of employed persons, went to educational activities (according to NACE section P) – 12.6% , followed by sections: "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security" (according to NACE section O) – 10.5% and "Transportation and storage" (according to NACE section H) – 10.1%.

Chart 2. Structure of persons employed in services by NACE section in 2021



In 2021, the dominant activity among service units in terms of average employment was also trade activities, which employed 1,750.0 thousand people (an increase of 1.3% compared with 2020). The second position was occupied by educational activities (according to NACE section P) with an average employment of 1,117.9 thousand people (an increase of 0.4% compared with the previous year). The highest percentage increase in average employment among service activities was recorded in section J "Information and communication" – by 6.7%, while the largest decrease was shown in real estate activities (according to NACE section L) – by 1.6%. The lowest average employment of 127.8 thousand people was recorded in section R "Arts, entertainment and recreation".

The highest average gross salary in 2021 was recorded in the sections: "Information and communication" (according to NACE section J) – PLN 9,851 and "Financial and insurance activities" (according to NACE section K) – PLN 8,833, while the lowest at PLN 3,594 in entities included in section I "Accommodation and food service activities". In section G "Trade and repair of motor vehicles", the value of the average gross salary was PLN 4,938 and increased by 7.4% compared with 2020. The highest percentage increase in the average monthly salary of 16.8% was observed in section Q "Human health and social work activities", high also in section S "Other service activities" (by 11.6%).

In 2021, value added resulting from enterprises in services accounted for the vast majority of value added generated in the EU countries. Among the EU member states, the highest share of value added generated by services was recorded in Luxembourg with 87.4%, Malta with 85.5% and Cyprus with 83.2%. A large contribution to the value added of the whole economy, services accounted for countries such as France (79.4%), the Netherlands (78.0%), and Greece (77.3%). In the Central and Eastern European countries, the contribution ranged from 64.4% in Romania to 72.6% in Latvia; in Poland it accounted for 65.4%.

Compared with 2015, the most significant increases in the contribution of service activities to value added were shown by the Czechia (by 4.7 percentage points), Romania (by 3.4 percentage points), Poland (by 3.3 percentage points) and Hungary (by 3.2 percentage points). The largest decreases in the contribution of services compared to 2015 were recorded in Cyprus (by 3.0 percentage points), Greece (by 1.9 percentage points), Latvia and Italy (by 1.7 percentage points).

Table 1. The share of gross value added generated by services in gross value added generated by the national economy (current prices) – NACE Rev. 2

Countries	Years	Share in %	Countries	Years	Share in %
Austria	2015	70.5	Lithuania	2015	66.5
	2021	69.8		2021	68.0
Belgium	2015	77.3	Luxembourg	2015	87.1
	2021	76.1		2021	87.4
Bulgaria	2015	67.5	Latvia	2015	74.3
	2021	69.2		2021	72.6
Croatia	2015	71.6	Malta	2015	85.1
	2021	71.3		2021	85.5
Cyprus	2015	86.2	Germany	2015	69.1
	2021	83.2		2021	69.5
Czechia	2015	60.0	**Poland**	**2015**	**62.1**
	2021	64.7		**2021**	**65.4**
Denmark	2015	75.9	Portugal	2015	75.2
	2021	76.8		2021	74.8
Estonia	2015	69.2	Romania	2015	61.0
	2021	71.3		2021	64.4
Finland	2015	70.4	Slovakia	2015	63.6
	2021	69.0		2021	66.4
France	2015	78.5	Slovenia	2015	65.2
	2021	79.4		2021	65.7
Greece	2015	79.2	Sweden	2015	73.4
	2021	77.3		2021	73.0
Spain	2015	74.9	Hungary	2015	64.2
	2021	74.6		2021	67.4
Netherlands	2015	77.9	Italy	2015	74.5
	2021	78.0		2021	72.8
Ireland	2015	57.9			
	2021	58.8			

S o u r c e: Eurostat 06.10.2022; according to ESA 2010.

Trading activities

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) presents the final result of the activity of all entities of the national economy. Gross domestic product is equal to the sum of gross value added generated by all national institutional units increased by taxes on products and decreased by subsidies on products.

Gross domestic product is calculated at market prices. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) measures the newly generated value as a result of the production activity of national institutional units. Gross value added is the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption, and is presented at basic prices.

THE BASIC PRICE is defined as the amount of money received by the producer (including the trading unit) from the buyer per unit of product (product or service) less taxes on the product and any discounts and rebates plus subsidies on product.

In 2021, according to preliminary data, the share of trade in the creation of gross domestic product was 13.9% and in gross value added 16.0%.

Table 2. Share of trade in creation GDP and in gross value added

Specification	2018	2019	2020	2021
Share of trade in creation GDP (%)	14.3	14.1	14.1	13.9
Share of trade in gross value added (%)	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.0

NET REVENUES FROM SALES AND EQUAL THEREWITH (excluding VAT) include revenues from the sale of products (i.e. amounts obtained or receivable from the sale of: finished products in generating entities, works and services in entities providing service activities), goods and materials. Revenues from sales are determined in the value expressed in real sales prices including reduction in prices, discounts and rebates – excluding value added tax.

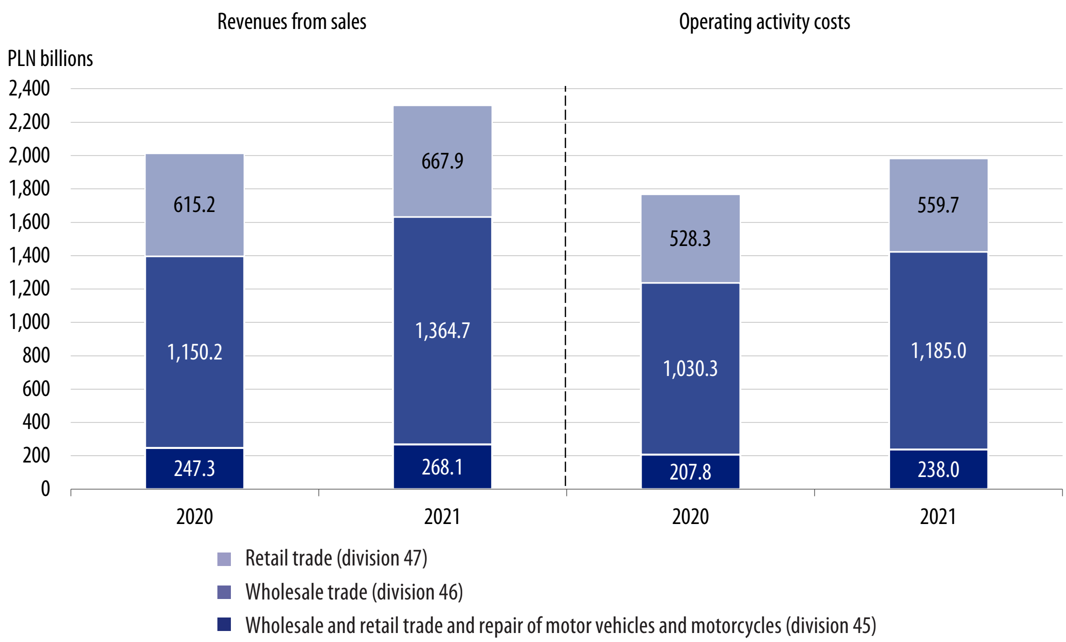
In 2021, according to preliminary data, the value of sales revenues at current prices achieved by enterprises classified in section G "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, including motorbikes" was at the level of PLN 2,300.7 billion (i.e. 14.3% higher than in the previous year). The largest share of these revenues was realised by wholesale companies 59.3%. The share of retail trade was 29.0%, while that of wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles and their repair was 11.7%. Enterprises with 10 or more employed persons generated revenues of PLN 1,710.0 billion, which accounted for 74.3% of total revenues, while revenues of enterprises with 9 or fewer employed persons amounted to PLN 590.7 billion, i.e. 25.7% of total revenues.

OPERATING ACTIVITY COSTS include intermediate consumption, costs related to employment, value of goods and materials sold. Depreciation costs have not been taken into account.

INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION is the net value of used materials (including fuels), raw materials (including packaging), energy, technical gases, and external services (external processing, transport services, rental of equipment, telecommunications and computing services, commissions paid for banking services, business travel costs (without allowance) and other costs (e.g. costs of advertising, representation, lease and rental costs, business tickets costs, lump sum costs for using one's own vehicles for business purposes, exchange fees).

In 2021, according to preliminary data, operating costs (without depreciation) paid by trade entities amounted to PLN 1,982.7 billion and were 12.2% higher than in the previous year. Operating costs paid by entities with 10 or more employed persons amounted to PLN 1,585.6 billion and accounted for 80.0% of the total operating costs reported by trade entities. Entities with 9 and fewer employed persons incurred costs of PLN 397.0 billion. Employment costs accounted for a significant share of costs. The share of employment costs in operating costs for entities with 10 and more employed persons was 5.0%.

Chart 3. Net revenues from sales and equal therewith and costs of operating activities of trade enterprises



The flow of trade goods[1]

An analysis of the revenue structure by customer type and the breakdown of purchases made by traders by supplier type is an important element for assessing distribution channels and the movement of goods (Tables 18 and 19). Both the behaviour of wholesale and retail enterprises in choosing their suppliers and the structure of their customers remained stable. In trading enterprises – wholesale and retail traders, the share of purchases directly from domestic producers and manufacturers – compared to the previous year – remained at a similar level (slightly above 50%). The shares of purchases from imports and purchases from wholesalers were also steady compared to the previous year and amounted to 29% and 19% respectively.

Depending on the type of trading activity (wholesale or retail), the structure of purchases made varied more. In terms of wholesale trade, most companies sourced from domestic producers and manufacturers, although slightly less than a year ago (around 47%), while 33% sourced directly from imports. The share of wholesaler-to-wholesaler purchases remained at a similar to the previous period level – at 18%. In the retail trade, purchases of goods were mainly made directly from domestic producers and manufacturers (58%), less frequently from wholesalers (just under 22%), while the share of purchases directly from imports decreased from 20% to 19%.

Foreign-owned enterprises most often purchased directly from domestic producers and manufacturers (accounting for just over 45%), or directly from imports (43%), and less often from wholesalers (11%).

Within the revenue structure of wholesale companies, just over 44% of revenue came from sales to wholesalers, almost 28% came from retailers and 17% from domestic producers. Direct receipts from individual consumers accounted for 6%.

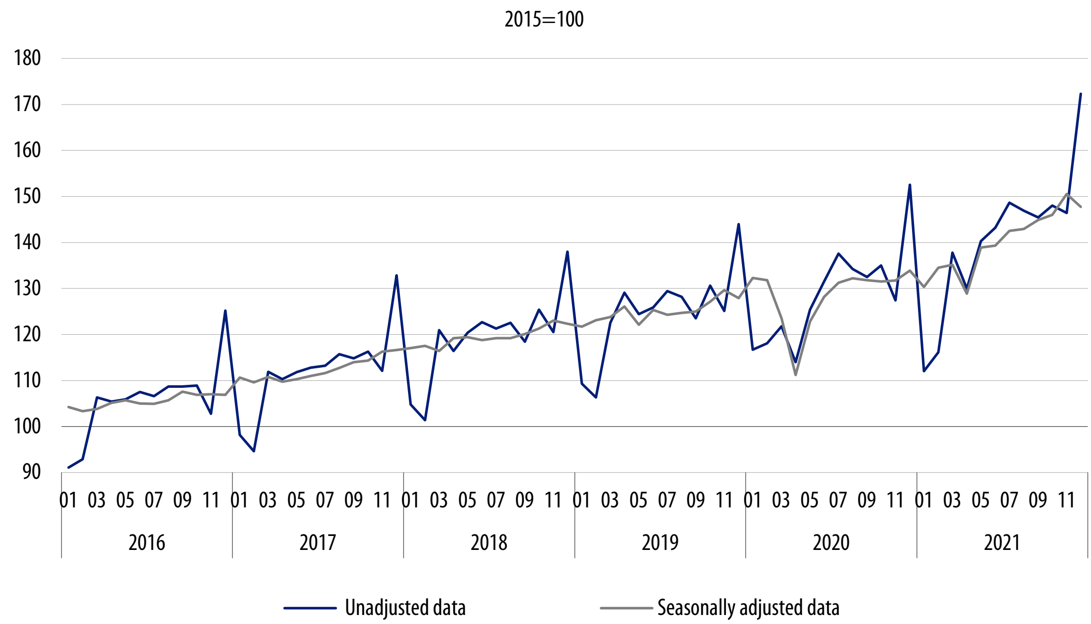
1 The data concerns enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

Turnover in retail trade

TURNOVER, otherwise net sales revenues, include the value of products sold outside the enterprise (finished goods and services), goods and materials, expressed in real sales prices taking into account reduction in prices, discounts and rebates – excluding value added tax (VAT). However, the sale of fixed assets components, subsidies, other operating income, and revenues from financial operations is not taken into account (dividends from these shares, gained interest).

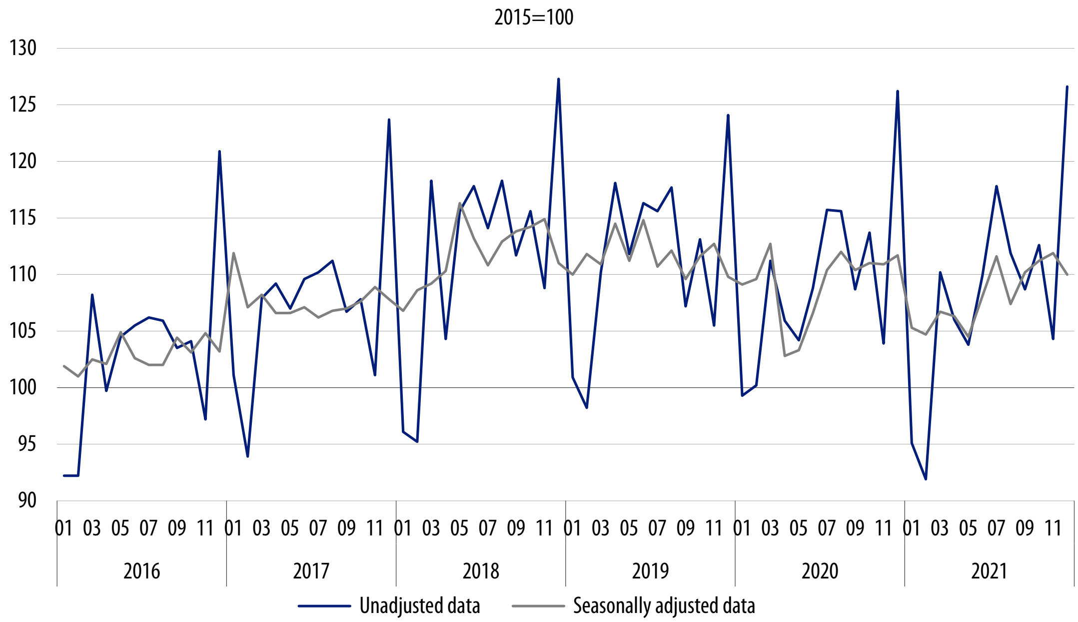
In 2021, retail trade turnover (at constant prices) was 9.1% higher than the previous year. An increase in turnover occurred in enterprises selling non-food goods by 13.1%, including fuels by 6.9%. A decrease in turnover was shown by entities trading in food, beverages, tobacco products (by 1.1%).

Chart 4. Deflated turnover indices in retail enterprises[a] (constant prices)



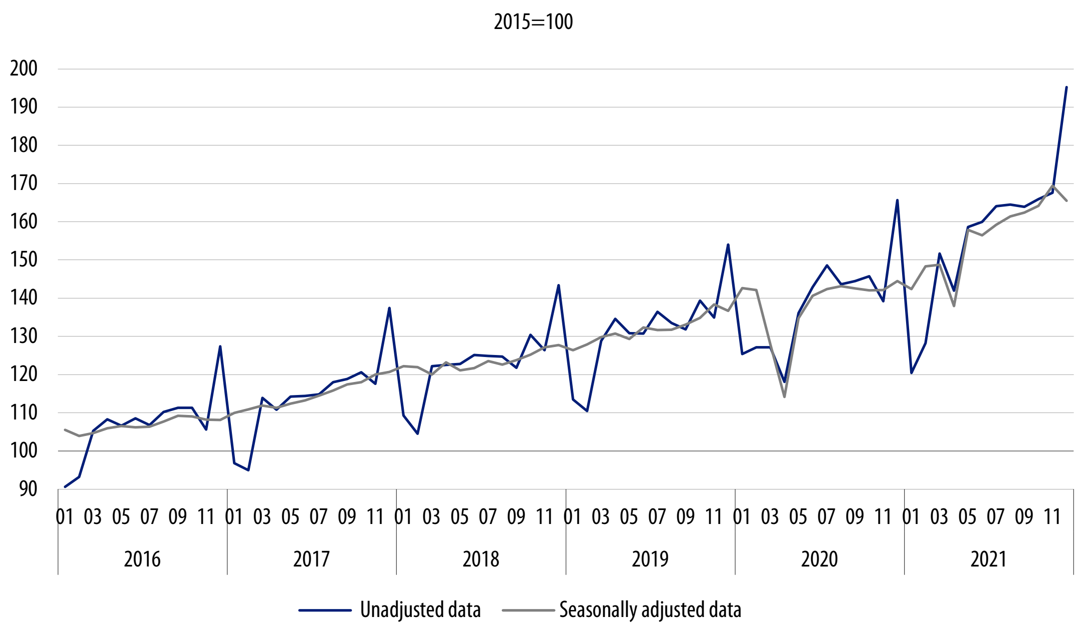
a Enterprises classified according to NACE Rev. 2 in the division 47.

Chart 5. Deflated turnover indices in enterprises selling food, beverages and tobacco[a] (constant prices)



a Enterprises classified according to NACE Rev. 2 in the class 47.11 and group 47.2.

Chart 6. Deflated turnover indices in enterprises selling non-food goods[a] (constant prices)

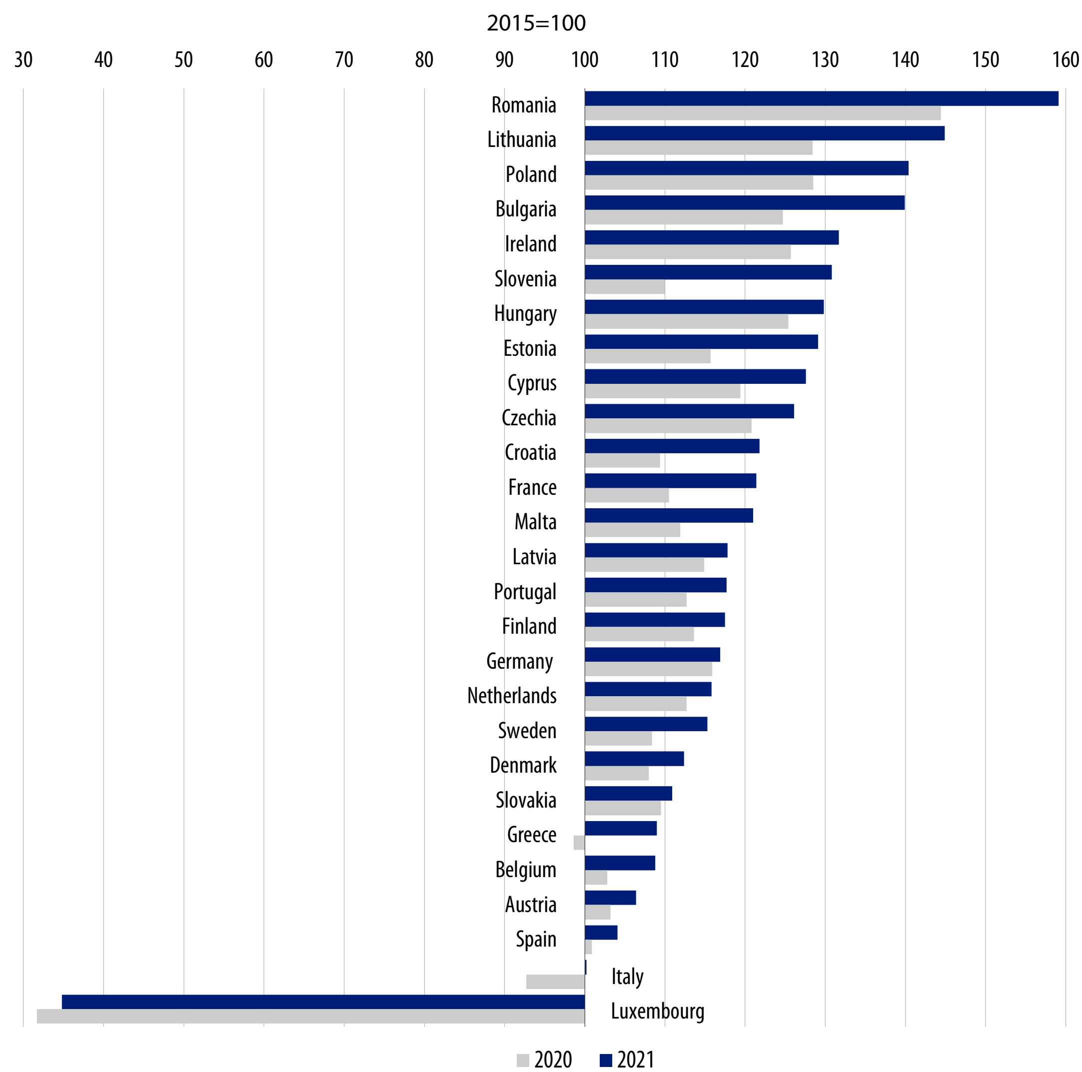


a Enterprises classified according to NACE Rev. 2 in the class 47.19 and groups 47.3–47.9.

In 2021, the retail trade turnover of the European Union countries was 15.7% higher compared to the base year (2015=100). The highest growth was recorded in Romania (by 59.1%), Lithuania (by 44.9%), Poland (by 40.4%) and Bulgaria (by 39.9%). Among the countries of greatest importance to the European economy, turnover growth was recorded in France (up 21.4%) and Germany (up 16.9%). With the exception of Luxembourg (effect of a high base in 2015), all other EU countries showed no decline in turnover relative to the adopted base year.

In 2021, an increase in turnover compared with the previous year was recorded in all Community countries, significant in Slovenia (by 18.9%), Lithuania (by 12.9%) and Bulgaria (by 12.2%), and the smallest in Germany (by 0.9%).

Chart 7. Deflated turnover indices in retail trade of the EU countries[a] (constant prices)



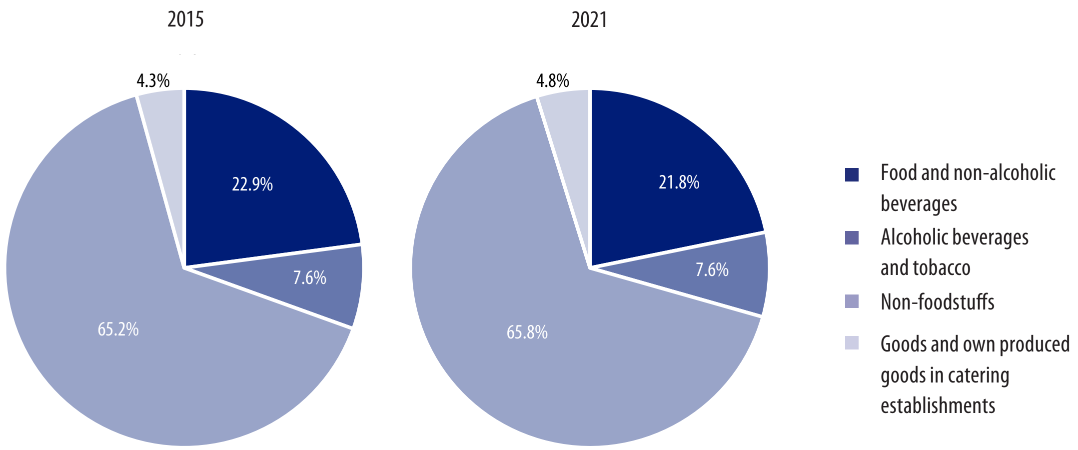
a Data adjusted for working days.
Source: Eurostat, short-term statistics (September 2022).

Retail sales

RETAIL SALES OF GOODS (including VAT) are sales of own goods and consignment (new and second-hand) in retail sales outlets, catering establishments and other sales outlets (e.g. stores, warehouses) in amounts satisfying individual needs of consumers.

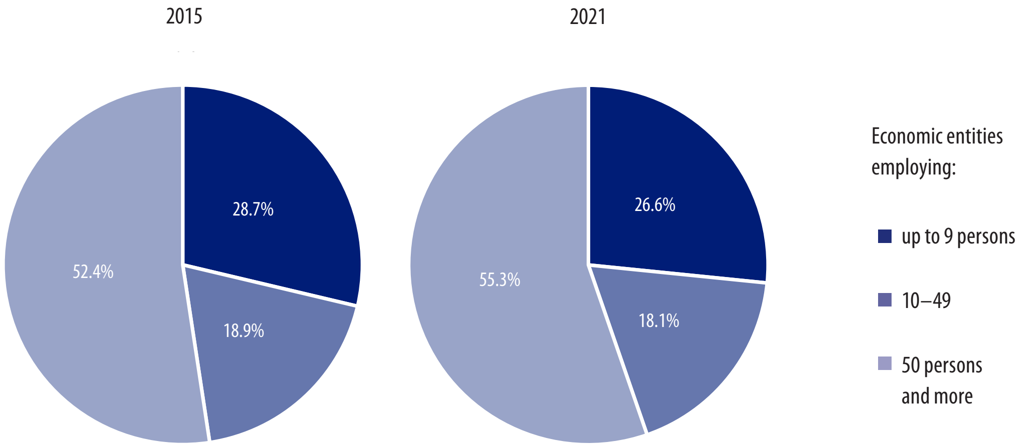
In 2021, retail sales at current prices performed by trade and non-trade enterprises amounted to PLN 1,000.0 billion and were 12.3% higher than the previous year. In retail outlets, the value of goods sold amounted to PLN 951.9 billion (up 11.5%), of which the value of food and non-alcoholic beverages – PLN 217.6 billion (up 3.0%), alcoholic beverages and tobacco products – PLN 75.7 billion (up 4.0%) and non-foodstuffs – PLN 658.6 billion (up 15.7%). In catering establishments, retail sales amounted to PLN 48.1 billion (an increase of 29.4%).

Chart 8. Structure of retail sales (current prices)



The share of retail sales realized in 2021 by economic entities with 50 and more employed persons was 55.3%, by entities with up to 9 employed persons – 26.6%, and by enterprises with 10 to 49 employed persons – 18.1%

Chart 9. Structure of retail sales by size of economic entities (current prices)



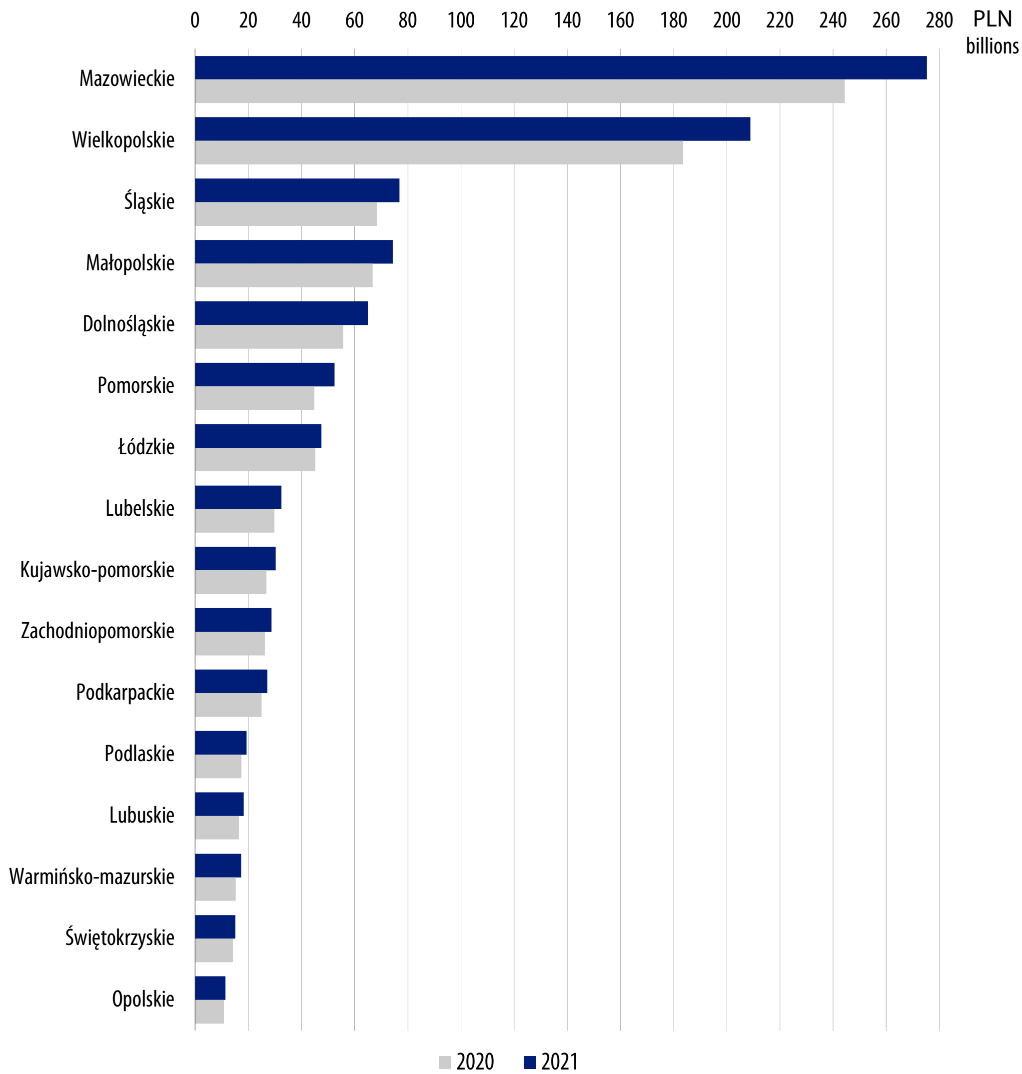
Sales in trade enterprises (at current prices) reached 86.4% of the value of total retail sales and their share was 0.3 percentage points lower than in the previous year. The remaining sales were carried out by enterprises whose basic activity was not trade, but e.g. production or catering.

Table 3. Retail sales of goods by groups (current prices)

Specification a – absolute numbers b – corresponding period of the previous year=100		2019	2020	2021
		in million PLN		
Total	**a**	**917,671.3**	**890,637.1**	**1,000,028.2**
	b	106.5	97.1	112.3
of which trade enterprises	a	744,115.1	772,257.1	864,326.3
	b	99.8	103.8	111.9
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	a	243,414.2	244,930.5	261,344.5
	b	109.2	100.6	106.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	a	71,154.6	75,931.9	79,608.0
	b	106.8	106.7	104.8
Non-foodstuffs (excluding tobacco)	a	603,102.6	569,774.8	659,075.7
	b	105.3	94.5	115.7

In 2021, all voivodships recorded an increase in retail sales. In the Mazowieckie Voivodship, whose share in total sales was dominant at 27.5%, sales increased by 12.7%. The second voivodship with a significant share in total sales – 20.9% – was Wielkopolskie Voivodship, and enterprises with their headquarters there reported a 13.8% increase in sales. On the next positions were: Śląskie Voivodship – 7.7% share (an increase of 12.5%) and the Małopolskie Voivodship – 7.4% share (an increase of 11.3%).

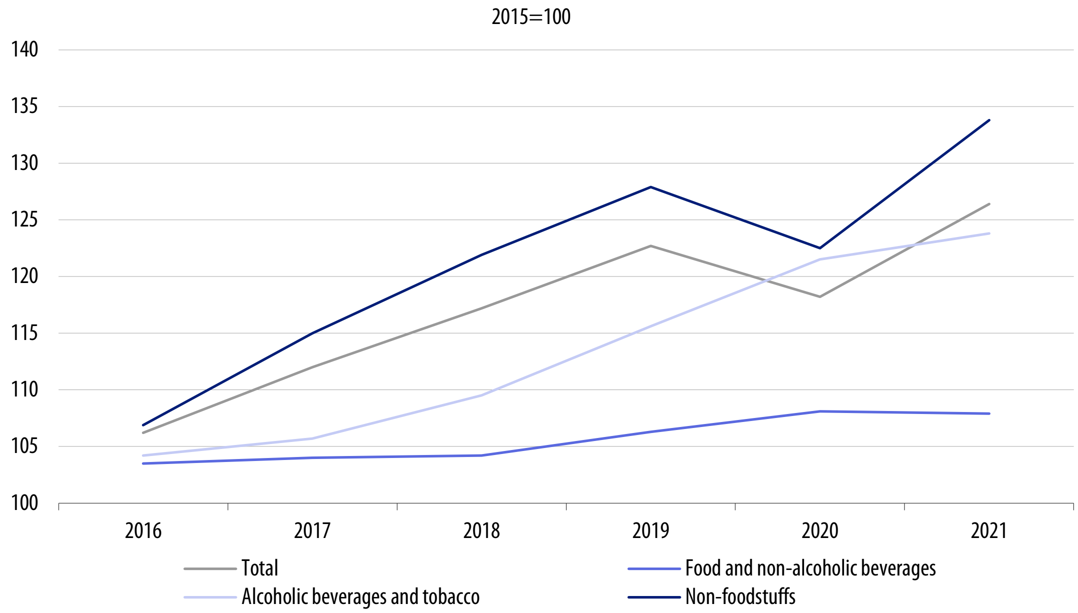
Chart 10. **Retail sales by voivodships**[a] (current prices)



a According to the official residence of the enterprise.

In 2021, retail sales at constant prices realized by trade and non-trade enterprises were 6.9% higher than the previous year (compared to a decrease of 3.7% in 2020). The largest increase was in retail sales of goods and own produced goods in catering establishments (up 21.8%). Sales also increased in the groups: "non-foodstuffs" (by 9.2%), "alcoholic beverages and tobacco products" (by 1.9%). However, a slight decrease in sales was observed in the group "food and non-alcoholic beverages" (by 0.2%).

Chart 11. Indices of retail sales[a] (constant prices)



a With the exception of "total" – excluding sales in catering establishments.

Stores

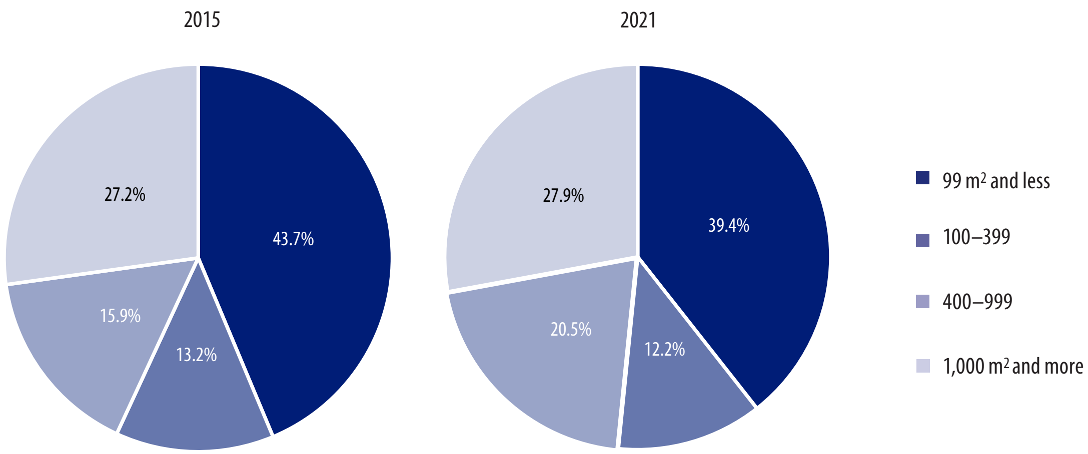
STORE is a permanent retail outlet having a special room (i.e. a store space) with a store window and an interior accessible to customers. If in large stores (e.g. in department stores, trade stores, mail order outlets) part of the sales area has been leased by another legal or natural person who on this part of the area conducts retail sales on its own account – this part is a separate store.

SALES AREA OF SHOPS is the part of shop used for goods display and sales (i.e. the part used for display of goods and service of customers) measured in square metres.

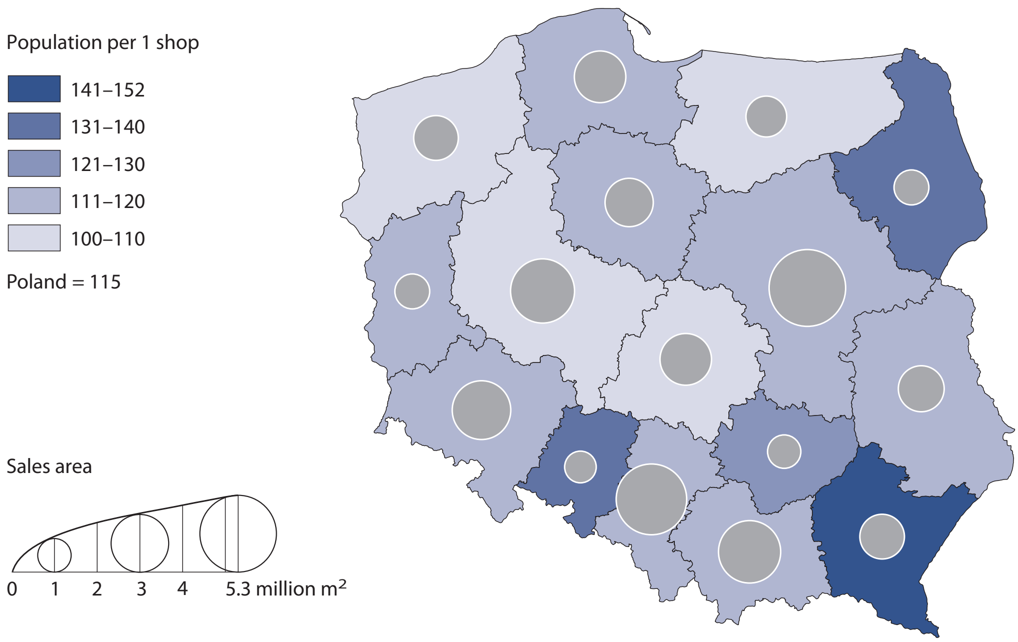
At the end of 2021, the estimated number of shops in Poland was close to 331 thousand and 3.5% (by 11.1 thousand) higher than in the previous year, while the sales area of shops increased by 2.5% and accounted for 38,117.8 thousand m^2.

Compared to the previous year, the largest percentage increase in sales area was recorded in shops of 400–999 m^2 by 8.8%. A slightly lower increase in area took place in shops in the range: 1,000–1,999 m^2 (by 5.3%) and 2,000–2,499 m^2 (by 4.1%). There was a slight increase in sales area in shops of 2,500 m^2 and above and 100–399 m^2 by 1.9% and 1.3% respectively. On the other hand, among the smallest shops, i.e. those with a size of 99 m^2 and less, a slight decrease in sales area was observed – by 0.7%.

Chart 12. Structure of sales area of stores

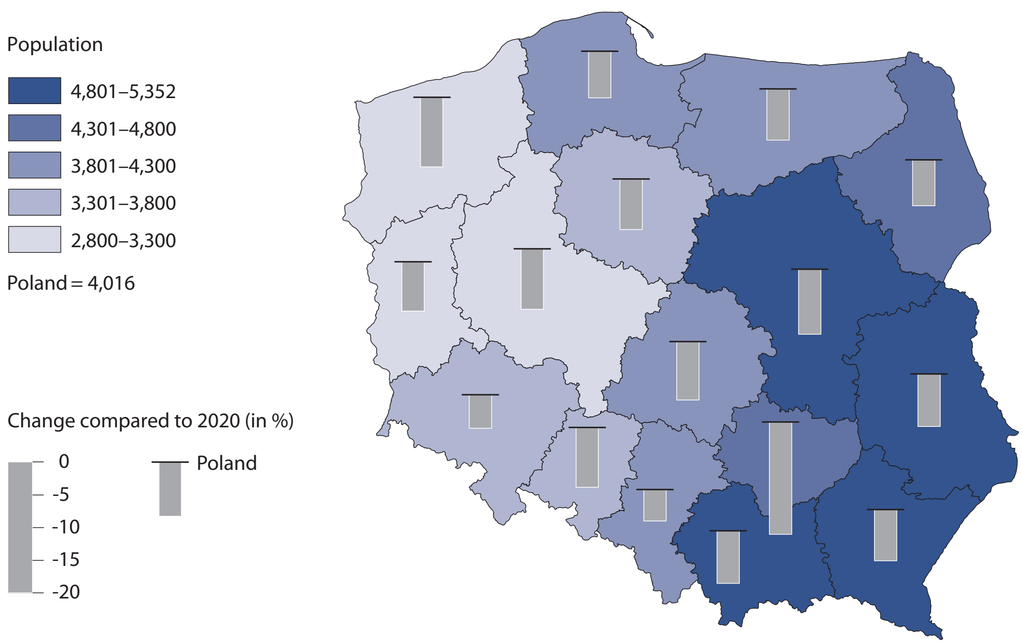


Map 1. **Stores by voivodships** (as of 31 December)



In regional analysis, the most sales area increased in shops located in the following voivodships: Małopolskie by 481 thousand m² (15.8%), Warmińsko-Mazurskie by 217 thousand m² (16.4%), Łódzkie by 125 thousand m² (5.5%) and Zachodniopomorskie by 115 thousand m² (6.7%). On the other hand, the largest decrease in sales area was observed in shops located in the following voivodships: Lubelskie by 174 thousand m² (8.3%), Śląskie by 103 thousand m² (2.3%) and Dolnośląskie by 83 thousand m² (2.6%).

Map 2. **Number of people per 1 supermarket and hypermarket by voivodships in 2021** (as of 31 December)



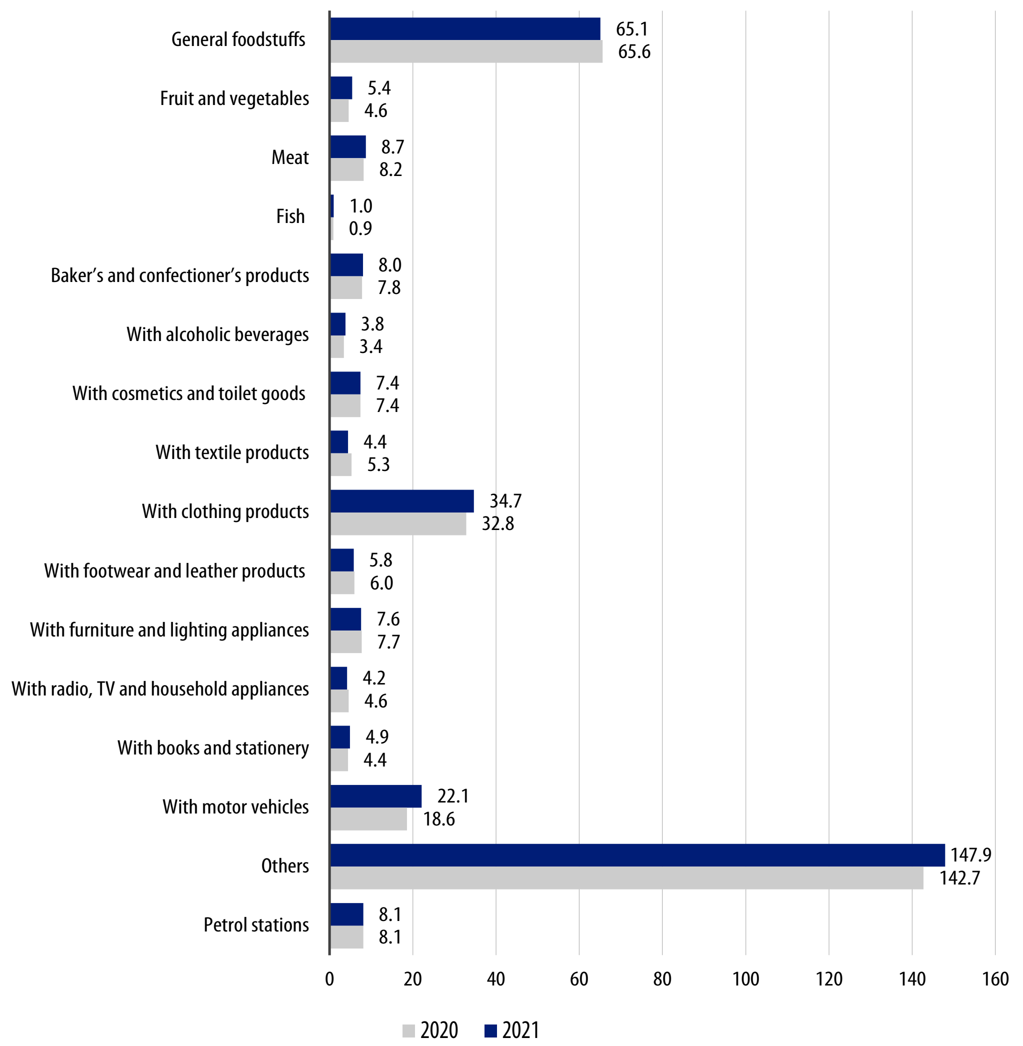
In 2021, there was an average of 115 people per shop, compared to 119 people in 2020 respectively. The highest population per shop was in the Podkarpackie Voivodship, with an average of 152 people, and the lowest in the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship, with an average of 100 people.

In 2021, there was an increase in the total number of supermarkets and hypermarkets compared to the previous year (by 8.3%), resulting in an average of 4,016 people per shop of these categories, compared to 4,370 people in 2020.

In regional terms, the highest number of people per supermarket and hypermarket was recorded in the Małopolskie Voivodship (5,352 people, compared to 5,818 people in the previous year), while the lowest number of people was recorded in the Lubuskie Voivodship – 2,800, whereas in 2020 it was 3,028 people.

In 2021, the estimated share of the value of sales realised jointly by supermarkets and hypermarkets in retail sales in shops and petrol stations accounted for 27.6% and was 0.7 percentage point lower than in the previous year.

Chart 13. Stores by specialisation and petrol stations (as of 31 December)



The estimated number of 331 thousand shops in 2021 were operated by more than 265 thousand enterprises and increased by more than 10 thousand compared to the previous year. With regard to the ranges of economic entities by number of shops owned, the highest increase was recorded in the number of enterprises operating up to 2 shops – by 10,453 (by 4.2%), compared to a decrease in the number of these enterprises by 9,798 (by 3.8%) in the previous year. The largest decrease in the number of enterprises was recorded in the groups of entities with 3 to 10 shops – 77 enterprises less (down 1.8%) and those with 11 to 20 shops – 35 enterprises less (down 5.7%). The share of entities with up to 2 shops in 2021 was 98.0% and increased by 0.1 percentage points compared to the previous year.

In the total number of 331 thousand shops, as in previous years, the largest share was represented by other stores (44.7%), general foodstuffs stores (19.7%) and clothing stores (10.5%). The least numerous were shops with a fish specialisation, which accounted for only 0.3% of total shops.

Compared to the previous year, there was an increase in the number of shops in most specialisations. There was a significant increase in the number of shops in the following specialisations: other shops – by 5.2 thousand (3.6%), motor vehicles – by 3.5 thousand shops (18.9%), clothing – by 1.9 thousand shops (5.8%).

On the other hand, a decrease in the number of shops was observed in five sectors: textiles – by 912 shops (17.3%), general food – by 538 shops (0.8%), with radio, TV and household appliances – by 343 shops (7.5%), footwear and leather goods – by 255 shops (4.2%) and furniture and lighting equipment – by 33 shops (0.4%).

In the group of enterprises with more than 9 employed persons, the number of shops owned by foreign-owned entities was 4.3% higher in 2021 compared to the previous year, while the sales area of these shops increased by 4.8%.

The average shop area of foreign-owned enterprises was 684.4 m^2 (correspondingly, in the shops of domestic privately-owned enterprises – 210.9 m^2).

The share of the area of foreign-owned shops in the total area increased by 0.7 percentage point compared to 2020.

Table 4. Number of stores owned by enterprises with foreign capital[a]

Specification	2020	2021
Number of stores	17,395	18,140
Share in total stores (%)	5.4	5.5
Sales area (thousand m^2)	11,847.4	12,415.2
Share in total sales area (%)	31.9	32.6

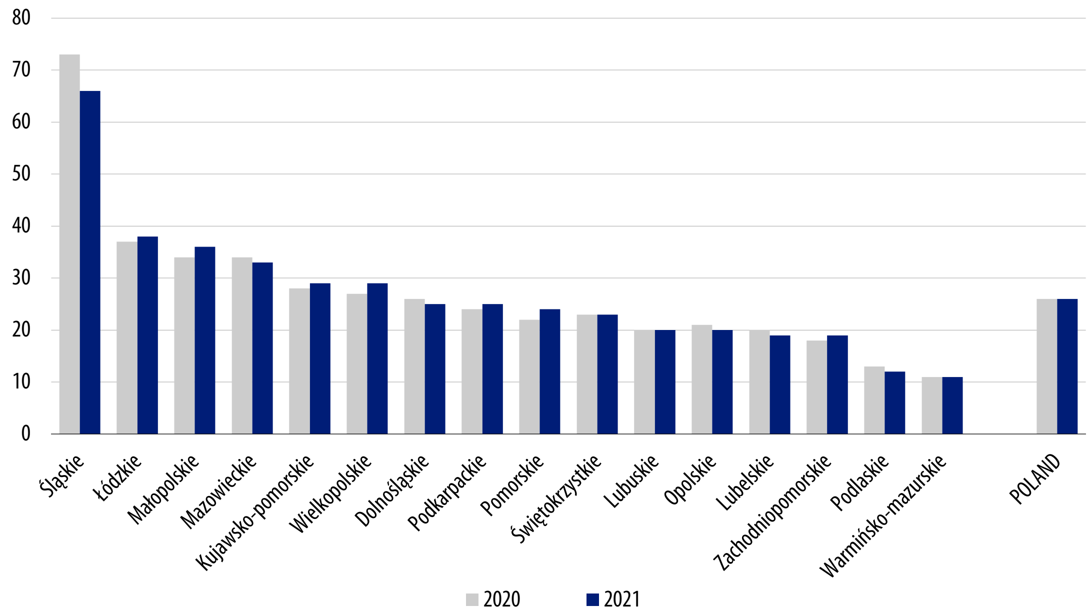
a Data concerns entities employing more than 9 persons.

Petrol stations

> PETROL STATIONS are outlets conducting retail sale of gasoline, diesel oil, LPG gas, other fuels, cooling liquids, cleaning agents, etc.

At the end of 2021, the estimated number of petrol stations was 8,128 and 0.1% higher than in the previous year. By region, the highest density of petrol stations is still in the Śląskie Voivodship, with 66 facilities per 1,000 km^2 of area in 2021. The lowest rate was observed in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodship, where it was 11 facilities, while the average for Poland was 26 petrol stations per 1,000 km^2 of area, and it has not changed compared with the previous year.

Chart 14. Number of the petrol stations per 1,000 km^2 of the area in voivodships (as of 31 December)



Marketplaces

MARKETPLACE is a separated area or building (place, street, covered market) where permanent or seasonal outlets are conducting retail sales activity every day or several days per week.

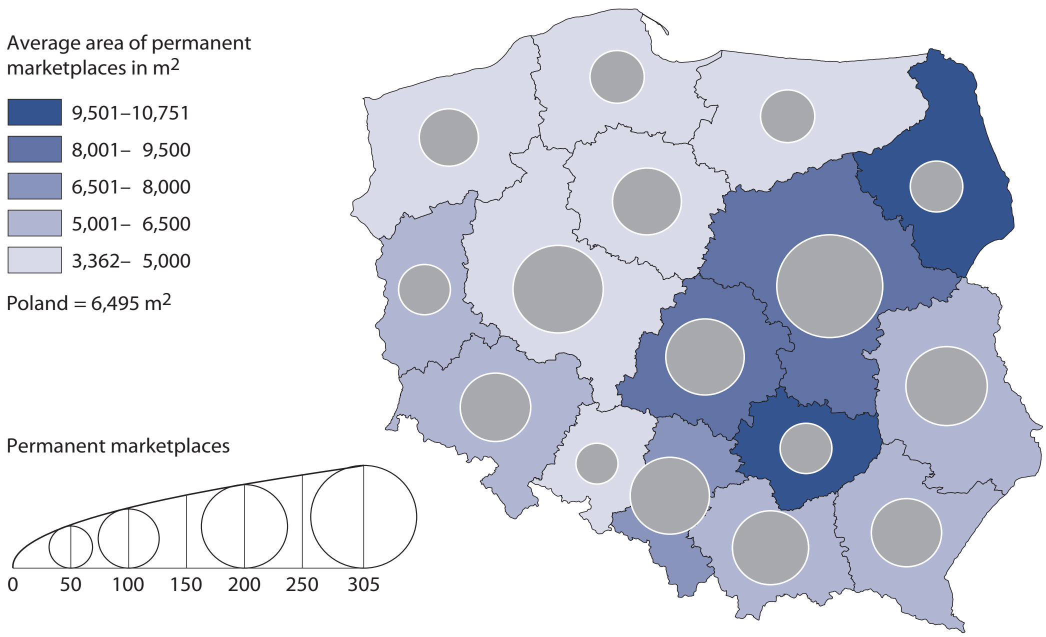
In 2021, 2,116 permanent marketplaces (including 2,042 marketplaces with a predominance of small-retail sales) were registered in the national register maintained by municipal local authorities.

The total number of permanent marketplaces compared to the previous year was lower by 6 facilities. The largest number of markets decreased in Małopolskie Voivodship – 6 facilities and in Łódzkie and Podlaskie Voivodships – 2 facilities each.

In comparison with the previous year, the total area of permanent market places decreased by 0.4%. The largest decrease in the market area occured in the following voivodships: Podlaskie (by 26.7 thousand m^2), Lubelskie (by 20.9 thousand m^2), Mazowieckie (by 13.4 thousand m^2) and Łódzkie (by 11.0 thousand m^2).

In the area of permanent marketplaces, transactions were made at 86.9 thousand permanent small-retail outlets, among which 45.2 thousand operated on a daily basis. The permanent marketplaces network was complemented by seasonal marketplaces, the number of which increased by 389 facilities in 2021.

Map 3. **Permanent marketplaces by voivodships in 2021** (as of 31 December)



Trade warehouses[2]

> TRADE WAREHOUSES are warehouses of units dealing with trade in goods, organizational and functional units occupying separate storage space equipped with equipment and technical devices enabling storing goods in accordance with the requirements of storage and having personnel for its proper handling.
>
> Trade warehouses occupy:
>
> - storage area (in m^2) in closed warehouse buildings, roofed storage buildings (sheds), independent basements, storage yards, non-warehouse rooms, i.e. intended for purposes other than storage of goods, e.g. industrial, office, residential, social;
>
> - usable capacity (in m^3): tanks intended for storage of liquid, semi-liquid and gas products; silos (elevators) for storing loose, powdered, fine-grained goods, etc.

At the end of 2021, enterprises carrying out wholesale activity (employing more than 9 people) stored goods in 29.6 thousand warehouses (exuding silos and reservoirs). The most significant part of the warehouse infrastructure were secured warehouses (22.3 thousand). Other positions are storage sites (4.4 thousand) and roofed warehouses (3.0 thousand).

The storage area of warehouses amounted to 43,573.6 thousand m^2 in total and was lower than in 2018 by 5.4%. In the structure of storage area, secured warehouses occupied 58.4% of the total area (a decrease by 2.3 percentage points compared to 2018), roofed warehouses – 6.3% (a decrease by 0.4 percentage points), and storage sites 35.3% (increase by 2.7 percentage points).

Among secured warehouses of trade enterprises (classified according to PKD into section G "Trade and repair of motor vehicles"), warehouses of wholesale entities accounted for 95.2% of the total number of warehouses and 93.8% of the total storage area, whereas warehouses of retail entities – 4.2% of the number of warehouses and 5.7% of the storage area. Compared to the previous period, the average area of secured warehouses increased from 1,004 m^2 to 1,073 m^2, storage sites from – 2,820 m^2 to 2,970 m^2, while the average area of roofed warehouses – from 593 m^2 to 711 m^2. The share of the number of warehouses owned by enterprises with foreign capital continued to grow in the ownership structure. In 2018, the share of the number of these warehouses amounted to 20.3% of the total number of warehouses (compared to 19.1% in 2018), and the share of occupied area increased to 19.8% of the total warehouse area (compared to 17.6% in 2018).

2 Survey on warehouses (wholesale and retail distribution) conducted every three years.

Wholesale

WHOLESALE (including VAT) is an activity consisting in the resale of purchased goods on its own behalf usually to non-final recipients (other wholesalers, retailers, producers). It includes the sale of goods from commercial, one's own or leased warehouses in which stored goods are the property of a commercial enterprise. The wholesale value also includes the value of sales realized on the basis of a direct payment or contract (agents, auctioneers), as well as, the value of sales performed by cleared transit consisting in the transfer of goods directly from the supplier to the consignee omitting the warehouses that carry out the delivery.

It is estimated that the value of wholesale in 2021 in trading companies (at current prices) amounted to PLN 1,770.3 billion and was 20.0% higher than in the previous year. Among the groups of presented goods, an increase in wholesale was observed in all groups. The value of alcoholic beverages increased by 23.1%, non-food goods by 21.7% and food and non-alcoholic beverages by 8.6%.

Within the sales structure, the share of non-food goods increased by 1.2 percentage points, the share of food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased by 1.2 percentage points, while the share of alcoholic beverages remained unchanged.

Wholesale by enterprises with 50 or more employed persons accounted for 48.5% and was by 0.9 percentage points higher than in the previous year.

Chart 15. Structure of wholesale (current prices)

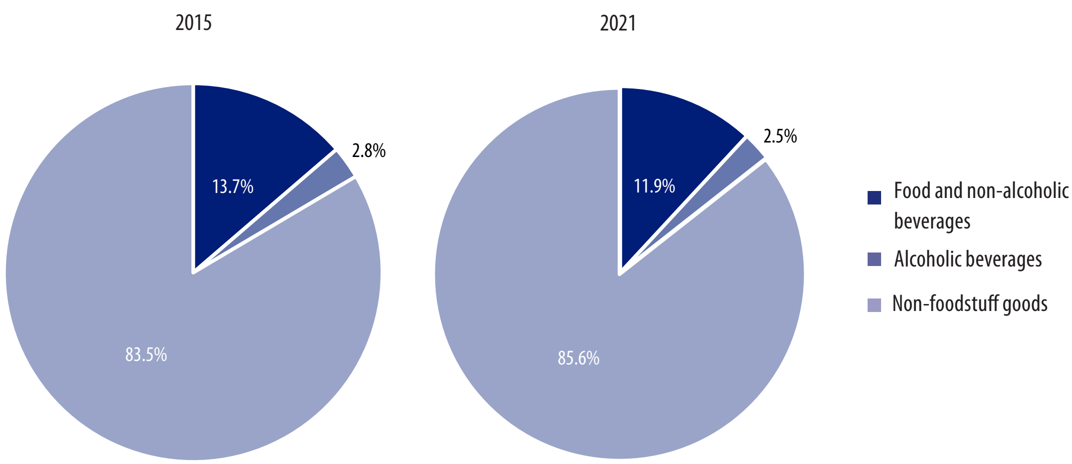


Table 5. Wholesale by groups of goods (current prices)

Specification a – absolute numbers b – corresponding period of the previous year=100		2019	2020	2021
		in million PLN		
Total	**a**	**1,480,972.7**	**1,474,888.5**	**1,770,307.7**
	b	104.5	99.6	120.0
of which enterprises employing 50 persons and more	a	712,182.3	702,309.6	859,434.7
	b	107.2	98.6	122.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	a	195,292.8	193,298.3	209,973.0
	b	111.2	99.0	108.6
Alcoholic beverages	a	35,367.6	36,695.5	45,175.5
	b	109.4	103.8	123.1
Non-foodstuffs goods	a	1,250,312.3	1,244,894.7	1,515,159.2
	b	103.4	99.6	121.7

Catering establishments

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS include permanent and seasonal catering establishments and outlets, the scope of activity of which is the preparation and sale of meals and beverages for on-site and takeout consumption. Seasonal catering establishments are open for a certain period of time and operate not longer than six months in a calendar year. Mobile retail sales points and vending machines are not treated as catering establishments.

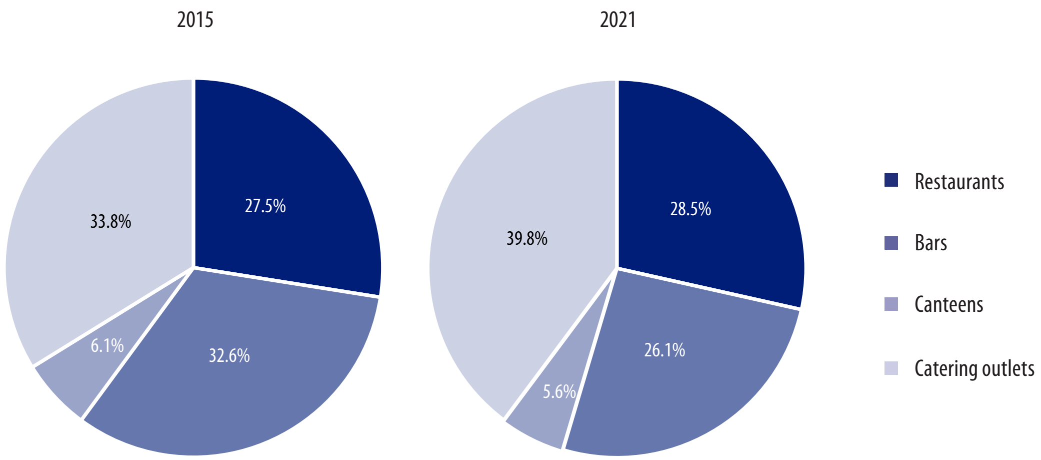
In 2021, the number of catering establishments (permanent and seasonal) in the country was estimated to be around 74.2 thousand, of which 39.8% were catering outlets, 28.5% – restaurants, 26.1% – bars and 5.6% – canteens. The total number of catering establishments increased by 15.1% compared to 2020. All types of establishments increased; restaurants – by 19.7%, canteens – by 17.6%, catering outlets – by 13.2% and bars – by 12.8%.

The private sector in catering comprised 98.7% of all catering establishments, including: 99.5% of restaurants, 99.1% of bars, 98.9% of catering outlets and 90.8% of canteens.

Table 6. **Catering establishments**

Specification	2019	2020	2021	
	absolute numbers			2020=100
Total	**72,355**	**64,449**	**74,189**	**115.1**
Restaurants	20,015	17,676	21,161	119.7
Bars	19,588	17,170	19,373	112.8
Canteens	4,585	3,517	4,136	117.6
Catering outlets	28,167	26,086	29,519	113.2

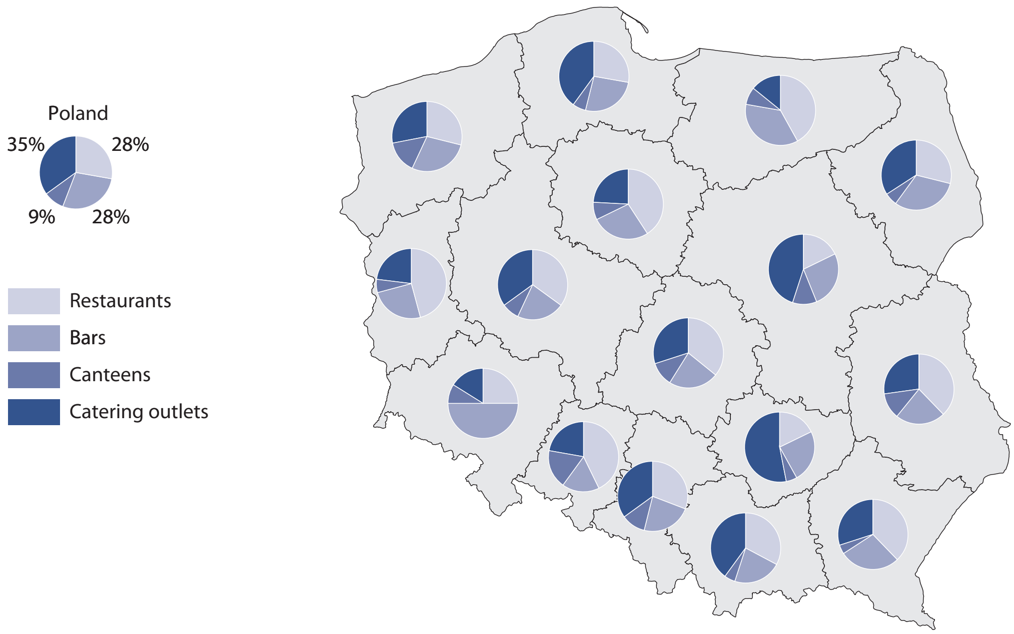
Chart 16. **Structure of catering establishments**



The number of catering establishments in enterprises with more than 9 employed persons increased by 5.7% compared to the previous year and amounted to 18,789, which accounted for 25.3% of total catering establishments in Poland. An increase was recorded in almost all types of catering establishments: in the number of canteens – by 11.0%, catering outlets – by 10.8%, restaurants – by 4.4%. The number of bars decreased slightly – by 0.6%.

The structure of catering establishments by voivodship, according to the official residence of the company, is presented in the map below.

Map 4. Catering establishments by voivodships[a] in enterprises employing more than 9 persons



a According to the official residence of the enterprise.

Revenues from catering activities

REVENUES FROM CATERING ACTIVITY (including VAT) cover revenues from the sale of:

- trade goods – purchased and resold in the same condition or after re-packing or bottling, including alcoholic beverages;
- catering production – culinary and confectionery products and others produced and sold in own establishments;
- other activity – offered services e.g. charges for parking-places, cloak-rooms and left-luggage offices, as well as the revenue from the amusement activity, organization of parties or hiring restaurant rooms.

In 2021, total revenues from catering activities at current prices amounted to PLN 48.7 billion and increased by 29.3% compared to the previous year due to the removal of COVID-19 epidemic-related operating restrictions (at constant prices, they were 21.6% higher). The high increase in revenue was mainly due to a much shorter period of COVID-19 epidemic-related operating restrictions than in 2020. The private sector accounted for 99.1% of the revenue generated, while the public sector accounted for 0.9%.

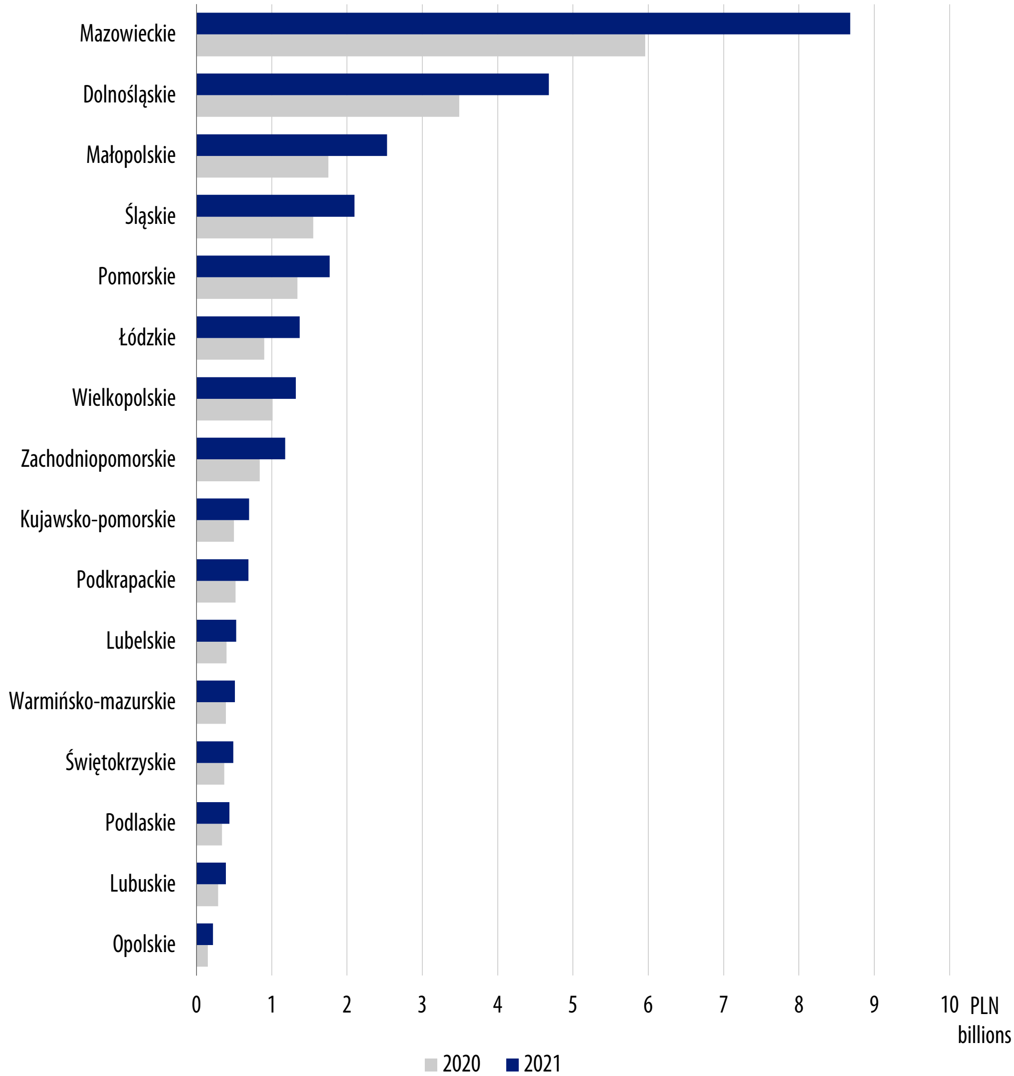
Catering production accounted for 87.4% of the value of total revenue at current prices, 11.5% from the sale of trade commodities (including 8.1% from the sale of alcohol and tobacco products) and 1.1% from other activities. All catering activities recorded an increase in revenue compared to the previous year, with the largest increase in catering production sales (by 30.6%).

Table 7. Revenues from catering activities (current prices)

Specification	2019	2020	2021	
	in million PLN			2020=100
Revenues total	**50,904.0**	**37,645.6**	**48,680.6**	**129.3**
From sales of commodities	6,985.8	4,592.1	5,569.2	121.3
of which from the sale of alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4,842.7	3,187.8	3,954.2	124.0
From catering production	43,310.7	32,596.4	42,564.8	130.6
From other activity	607.5	457.1	546.6	119.6

In enterprises with more than 9 persons employed, revenue from catering in current prices amounted to PLN 27.6 billion (an increase of 39.4% compared to the previous year), which accounted for 56.7% of total revenues from catering in Poland. An increase in revenue was recorded in all voivodships, with the largest increase in percentage terms in the Łódzkie (by 52.5%), Opolskie (by 46.9%) and Mazowieckie (by 45.8%) voivodships. The smallest increase in revenue was observed in Podlaskie Voivodship (by 29.4%), Warminsko-Mazurskie Voivodship (by 30.4%) and Wielkopolskie Voivodship (by 30.6%).

Chart 17. Revenues from catering activities by voivodships[a] in enterprises employing more than 9 persons



a According to the official residence of the enterprise.

Revenues from catering production accounted for 90.4% of revenues from catering activities of enterprises with more than 9 persons employed and amounted to PLN 25.0 billion.

The second largest kind of revenues from catering activities (5.4%) was revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, which amounted to PLN 1.5 billion.

The third group, with a value of more than PLN 1.0 billion, was revenue from the sale of trade commodities (excluding alcoholic beverages), and their share in the revenue from catering activity of the surveyed enterprises was 3.8%.

Revenue from other activities accounted for only 0.4% of total revenues and amounted to less than PLN 0.1 billion.

Market supply

> STOCKS OF FINISHED GOODS MANUFACTURED IN INDUSTRY UNITS is the amount of finished products in warehouses of units engaged in production activity ready-to-sale.

In 2021, average stocks of most of the surveyed articles were higher in producers' warehouses compared with the previous year.

In the group of foodstuffs, stocks of natural mineral waters (table, medicinal, etc.); potato starch; meat and variety meat products from animals for slaughter; frozen sea fish; and vodkas, liqueurs, other spirit beverages in terms of 100% alcohol were definitely higher.

Stocks of mineral waters and non-alcohol beverages; pasta; pork meat; fruit jams; cured meat and sausages excluding poultry; chocolate (including white chocolate); butter and dairy spreads also increased significantly.

Stocks of groats and meals; grape wine with vermouth; processed (melted) cheese; canned and preserved fish decreased significantly.

Among non-foodstuffs, there was a high increase in stocks of radio sets and TV receivers and automatic washing machines, also were higher stocks of carpets, mats and textile floor coverings; household-type dish washing machines and porcelain tableware and kitchenware, including Chinese.

Stocks of soaps, detergents and washing preparations; knitted outerwear and clothing; footwear including rubber footwear and knitted underwear were significantly lower than in 2020.

> DELIVERIES TO THE NATIONAL MARKET are the quantity of products manufactured in the country (data refer to economic entities in which the number of employees exceeds 9 people) less their export and increased by import adjusted by the balance of changes in stocks of producers employing more than 49 employees.

Deliveries of most of the consumer surveyed articles were higher in 2021 compared with the previous year. Increases in deliveries were noted for both food and non-foodstuffs.

Deliveries of foodstuffs such as sweets; beef; frozen sea fish; pure vodka; natural mineral waters (table, medicinal, etc.); coffee; and chocolate (including white chocolate) were significantly higher than in 2020.

Deliveries of grape wine; rice; rennet ripening cheese and raw meat of animals for slaughter also increased to a large extent.

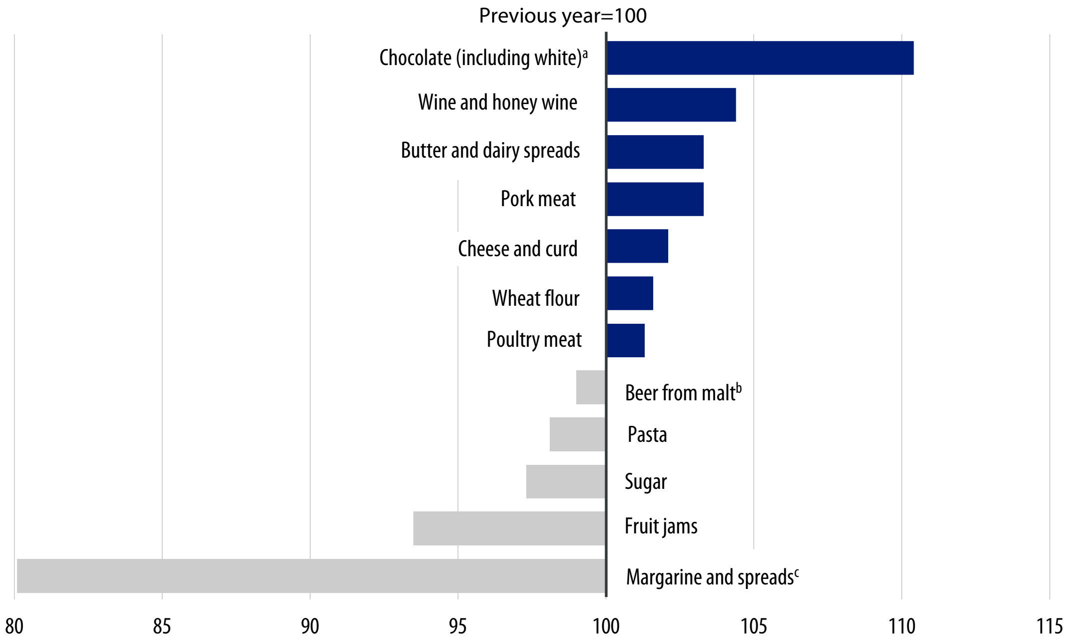
Deliveries were significantly lower in the following groups: frozen, cooked or uncooked fruit and nuts; variety meat products from poultry; margarine and spreads (excluding liquid margarine), and rye flour.

In 2021, among non-foodstuffs, significant increases of deliveries were recorded for television sets; knitted outerwear and clothing; passenger cars; electric, gas and mixed cookers; radio sets; tableware and kitchenware; and tyres for passenger motor vehicles.

Deliveries of carpets, mats and textile floor coverings; fabric outerwear and clothing; and cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes also increased markedly.

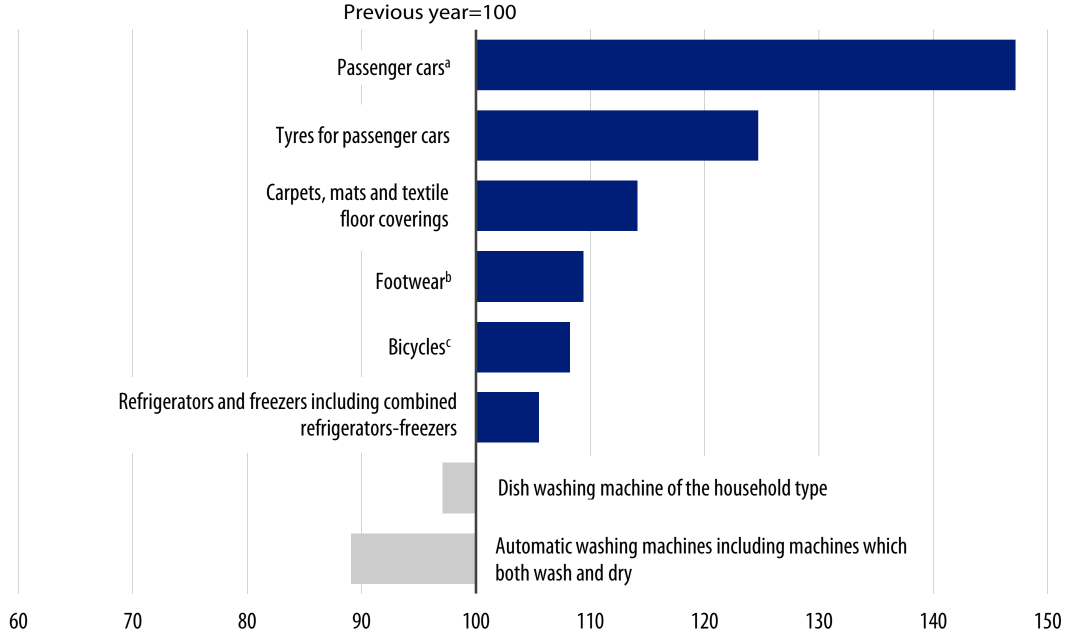
Lower than in the previous year were deliveries of pantyhose and tights; automatic washing machines of the household type including washer-dryers; soap, detergents and washing preparations; knitted underwear and dish washing machines of the household type.

Chart 18. Delivery index of selected foodstuffs in 2021



a With sweet and chocolate goods.
b Of an alcoholic strength of 0.5% and more.
c Reduced and low fat, excluding liquid margarine.

Chart 19. **Delivery index of selected non-foodstuffs in 2021**



a Excluding motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf carts and similar vehicles.
b Including rubber footwear.
c Including children's.

Methodological notes

Sources and scope of data

The information presented in this publication was compiled on the basis of the results of statistical surveys, conducted using the following reports:

a) As regards entities employing 9 persons or less:

SP-3	Business activity report of enterprises
H-01/k	Quarterly survey of revenues in commercial enterprises

b) As regards entities employing 10 persons or more:

H-01a	Report on the activities of shops, pharmacies and petrol stations
H-01g	Report on the network of catering establishments
H-01s	Report on retail sales and wholesales
H-01w	Commercial network report
DG-1	Business activity report
F01/I01	Report on revenues, costs and financial result as well as on expenditure on fixed assets
SP	Annual enterprise survey
P-01	Production report

c) As regards entities employing more than 49 persons:

P-02	Report on the production of goods and inventories

The use was also made of the SG-01 report – Commune statistics: housing and communal economy and administrative systems information of the Ministry of Finance (SAD, INTRASTAT).

The service sector constitutes the units which conducting the main economic activity classified into the following sections of NACE rev. 2:

G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles;

H – Transportation and storage;

I – Accommodation and food service activities;

J – Information and communication;

K – Financial and insurance activities;

L – Real estate activities;

M – Professional, scientific and technical activities;

N – Administrative and support service activities;

O – Public administration and defence; compulsory social security;

P – Education;

Q – Human health and social work activities;

R – Arts, entertainment and recreation;

S – Other service activities;

T – Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use;

U – Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

According to **Polish Classification of Goods and Services** the concept of services includes:

- every activities provided for economic units, which carrying out manufacturing activities but not creating directly new material goods – services for manufacturing,
- every activities provided for the national economic units and for the population, designed for the individual, collective and national society consumption.

According to NACE Rev. 2 economic units classified to the section "WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES" are defined as trade units. These units are classified as follows:

SECTION "G"	**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES**
DIVISION 45	**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES**
GROUP	
45.1	Sale of motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles
45.2	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles
45.3	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories, excluding motorcycles
45.4	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories
DIVISION 46	**WHOLESALE TRADE EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES**
GROUP	
46.1	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
46.2	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals
46.3	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
46.4	Wholesale of household goods
46.5	Wholesale of information and communication equipment
46.6	Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies
46.7	Other specialised wholesale
46.9	Non-specialised wholesale trade
DIVISION 47	**RETAIL TRADE, EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES**
GROUP	
47.1	Retail sale in non-specialised stores
47.2	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
47.3	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores
47.4	Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores
47.5	Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores
47.6	Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores
47.7	Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores
47.8	Retail sale via stalls and markets
47.9	Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets

The names of some classification levels used in the publication have been abbreviated; the list of used abbreviations and their full names are given bellow:

Abbreviation	Full name
SECTIONS	
Trade; repair of motor vehicles	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Accommodation and catering	Accommodation and food service activities
DIVISIONS	
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles
Wholesale trade	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
Retail trade	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

As regards short-term statistics for turnover of retail enterprises, the following groupings of activity kinds are applied:

NACE Rev. 2	Activity kinds
47	Turnover in retail trade
47.11, 47.2	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco
47.19,47.3, 47.4, 47.5, 47.6,47.7, 47.8,47.9	Retail sale of non-foodstuffs
47.11	Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating
47.19	Other retail sale in non-specialised stores
47.21, 47.22, 47.23, 47.24, 47.25, 47.26, 47.29	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stories
47.30	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stories
47.73, 47.74, 47.75	Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles
47.51, 47.71, 47.72	Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear
47.43, 47.52, 47.54, 47.59, 47.63	Retail sale of household equipment
47.41, 47.42, 47.53, 47.61, 47.62, 47.64, 47.65, 47.76, 47.77, 47.78	Retail sale of books, newspapers and other sale in specialised stores
47.91	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet

Groups of retail sales by type of enterprise activity were created using undermentioned key of transition from classification units. An enterprise is included to specific type of activity according to predominating kind of sale, realized by trade and non-trade units in sales outlets[a]:

Specification	Production (non-trade) units	G Section		I Section
		Trade units		Catering units
		wholesale	retail	
Motor vehicles, motorcycles, accessories	29.1, 29.2, 29.3, 3091		4511, 4519, 4531, 4532, 4540	-
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	19.1, 19.2	4671	4730	-
Food, beverages and tobacco	10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, division 11 and 12	4617, 4631–4639	4711, 4721–4726, 4729	-
Other retail sale in non-specialised stores			4719	-
Pharmaceutical, orthopaedic goods, cosmetic articles	20.4, 21.1, 21.2, 26.6, 32.5	4645, 4646	4773–4775	-
Textile products, clothing and footwear	13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.9, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 15.1, 15.2	4616, 4624, 4641, 4642	4751, 4771, 4772	-
Furniture, radio, TV and household appliances	26.3, 26.4, 27.4, 27.5, division 31	4615, 4643, 4647, 4649	4743, 4752, 4754, 4759, 4763	-
Press, book-shops, other sale in specialised stores	1712, 17.2,18.1, 26.2, 2652, 2823, 32.1 except for 3211, 32.3, 32.4, 58.1, 59.2	4651, 4648	4741, 4742, 4753, 4761, 4762, 4764, 4765, 4776, 4777, 4778	-
Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet			4791	-
Others	All not mentioned in this table types of activity according to NACE Rev. 2.			

a Retail sales are researched by type of enterprise activity, i.e. these cover sales conducted by the trade and non-trade units.

Notes:

1. Directed numbers (indices, percentages) were mainly calculated on the basis of absolute data expressed with greater accuracy than those provided in the tables.

2. The data included in the publication were collected according to:

   a. The Polish Classification of Activities PKD 2007 was introduced on 01.01.2008 by the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 24 December 2007 (Journal of Laws, item 1885), and was compiled on the basis of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community – NACE Rev. 2.

   b. The Polish Classification of Goods and Services (PKWiU) 2008 was introduced on 01.01.2009 by the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 29 October 2008 (Journal of Laws, item 1293), and was compiled on the basis of international classifications and nomenclatures.

3. The presented information on retail sales, shops and petrol stations, catering activities relate to all units of the national economy conducting trade or catering activities, regardless of whether it is a predominant or subsequent activity, while data on wholesale refer to trade units, i.e. entities classified to section G according to predominant type of activity.

4. The term "foreign property" applied in the publication describes the enterprises with foreign capital or the ones in which foreign capital constitutes a majority.

5. When computing data per capita within the field of the consumption of selected consumer goods (Table 23 – XLSX format tables), population as of June 30 was adopted. In the calculation of data concerning population per shop (Table 12 – XLSX format tables), population as of 31 December was applied.

6. The population figures adopted for the recalculations for 2020 and 2021 take into account the results of the National Population and Housing Census 2021, hence the per capita figures for 2020 may differ from those presented in the previous edition of the publication.

7. Number of shops and petrol stations as of 31 December by the branch specialisations and organisational forms have been established on the basis of outlets list prepared by units employing 10 and more persons, which realize retail sales (H-01w report) and for units employing up to 9 persons have been estimated on the basis of the results of a representative survey conducted on a 4 % sample of these entities (SP-3).

Main definitions

AVERAGE MONTHLY GROSS WAGES AND SALARIES per paid employee were calculated assuming:

- personal wages and salaries, excluding wages and salaries of persons engaged in outwork as well as apprentices and persons employed abroad;
- payments from profi t and balance surplus in co-operatives;
- annual extra wages and salaries for employees of budgetary sphere entities;
- fees paid to selected groups of employees for performing work in accordance with a labour contract, e.g. to journalists, film producers, radio and television program producers.

AVERAGE PAID EMPLOYMENT concerns full-time paid employees as well as part-time paid employees in terms of full-time paid employees (excluding persons employed abroad).

BARS are catering establishment that has similar activity as restaurant but its assortment is limited to popular meals and commodities. Usually, it is self-service outlet, such as: eating place, bar: universal, fastfood outlet, snack bar, milk bar and bistro. In this group, we include also cafes and pubs.

BASIC PRICE is defined as the amount of money received by the producer (including the trading unit) from the buyer per unit of product (product or service) less taxes on the product and any discounts and rebates plus subsidies on product.

CANTEENS are collective nourishment establishments offering meals for a particular groups of the consumers (especially dinners, but also suppers and breakfasts).

CATERING OUTLETS are catering establishments conducting limited catering activity, i.e. fry houses, drink bars, ice-cream parlours, snack-bars.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS include permanent and seasonal catering establishments or outlets, the scope of activity of which is the preparation and sale of meals and beverages for on-site and takeout consumption. Seasonal catering establishments are open for a certain period of time and operate not longer than six months in a calendar year. Mobile retail sales points and vending machines are not treated as catering establishments.

CONSUMPTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES PER CAPITA the source of the information are data about the domestic output, imports, exports, stocks at producers and in the trade enterprises. The production of the selected agricultural products (i.e. 4 cereal grains in terms of processed products, potatoes, vegetables and fruit) were decreased by the consumption of those goods necessary for the production (sowing, pasturing, and the raw materials for the alcohol distillery or starch works). The terms of the four cereal grains – wheat, rye, barley and oats, are made according to the percentage share of the grind.

Data about consumption level were compiled using balance method and are designated for assessment of global changes of food consumption in country and cannot be directly compared with data of food products consumption in households compiled on the basis of results of households surveys.

DELIVERIES TO THE DOMESTIC MARKET are the quantity of products manufactured in the country (data refer to economic entities in which the number of employed persons exceeds 9 people) less their export and increased by import adjusted by the balance of changes in stocks of producers employing more than 49 employed persons.

DEPARTMENT STORES are stores divided into separate departments, each selling a broad and universal assortment, particularly non-foodstuff goods, with a sales area of 2,000 m^2 or more. This kind of outlets usually conduct also subsidiary catering or service activity;

GLOBAL PRODUCTION in the enterprise sector includes:

- revenues from the sale of products (non-financial products and services) of one's own production;
- margin realized on the sale of goods purchased for resale;
- value of products in the form of settlements in kind;
- products intended to increase the value of one's own fixed assets;
- increase in inventories of finished goods and work in progress.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) presents the final result of the activity of all entities of the national economy. Gross domestic product is equal to the sum of gross value added generated by all national institutional units increased by taxes on products and decreased by subsidies on products. Gross domestic product is calculated at market prices.

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) measures the newly generated value as a result of the production activity of national institutional units. Gross value added is the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption and is presented at basic prices.

HYPERMARKETS are stores with a sales area of 2,500 m^2 or more, selling goods in a self-service system while offering a wide assortment of foodstuff goods and frequently bought non-foodstuff goods, usually with a parking place.

INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION is the net value of used materials (including fuels), raw materials (including packaging), energy, technical gases, and external services (external processing, transport services, rental of equipment, telecommunications and computing services, commissions paid for banking services, business travel costs without allowance) and other costs (e.g. costs of advertising, representation, lease and rental costs, business tickets costs, lump sum costs for using one's own vehicles for business purposes, exchange fees).

INVESTMENT OUTLAYS are financial or tangible outlays, the purpose of which is the creation of new fixed assets or the improvement (rebuilding, enlargement, reconstruction, adaptation or modernization) of existing capital asset items, as well as outlays on so-called initial investments.

MARKETPLACE is a separated area or building (place, street, covered market) where permanent or seasonal outlets are conducting retail sales activity every day or several days per week.

NET REVENUES FROM SALES AND EQUAL THEREWITH (excluding VAT) include revenues from the sale of products (i.e. amounts obtained or receivable from the sale of: finished products in generating entities, works and services in entities providing service activities), goods and materials. Revenues from sales are determined in the value expressed in real sales prices including reduction in prices, discounts and rebates – excluding value added tax.

OPERATING ACTIVITY COSTS include intermediate consumption, costs related to employment, value of goods and materials sold. Depreciation costs have not been taken into account.

OTHER SMALL RETAIL SALES OUTLETS (the mobile outlet type: mobile sale outlets, hawking sale outlets) are various outlets of the retail sales without permanent localisation, which are selling directly to the customer. They are placed usually in non-urbanized areas i.e. rural area, tourist area. Offered selection of products is primarily comprised of articles that do not require a special purchase and selection decision.

PERMANENT SMALL RETAIL SALE OUTLETS include:

- kiosk – stationery trading post with a shopping window in which the interior is not accessible to customers;
- stall – small mobile outlet with an open front, especially outdoors;
- warehouse – producer's or trade warehouses conducting the retail sales.

PETROL STATIONS are outlets conducting retail sale of gasoline, diesel oil, LPG gas, other fuels, cooling liquids, cleaning agents, etc.

RESTAURANTS are catering establishments with a wait' staff accessible to consumers and offering a wide assortment of foodstuffs and dishes according to the menu.

RETAIL SALES OF GOODS (including VAT) are sales of own goods and consignment (new and second-hand) in retail sales outlets, catering establishments and other sales outlets (e.g. stores, warehouses) in amounts satisfying individual needs of consumers.
In addition retail sales include sales made by mail order houses or via Internet.

RETAIL SALE OUTLETS include:

- large format stores;
- shops including pharmacies;
- permanent small – retail sales outlets (kiosks, market stalls);
- other mobile small – retail sales outlets;
- petrol stations.

REVENUES FROM CATERING ACTIVITY (including VAT) cover revenues from the sale of:

- trade commodities – purchased and resold in the same condition or after re-packing or bottling, including alcoholic beverages;
- catering production – culinary and confectionery products and others produced and sold in own establishments;
- other activity – offered services e.g. charges for parking-places, cloak-rooms and left-luggage offices, as well as the revenues from the amusement activity, organization of parties or hiring restaurant rooms.

SALES AREA OF SHOPS is the part of shop used for goods display and sales (i.e. the part used for display of goods and service of customers) measured in square metres.

SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES covers:

- pure or high-quality spirit products, i.e. alcoholic beverages with more than 18% of alcohol;
- wine (grape, fruit and sparkling) aperitif or cocktail beverages and meads;
- beer with or without alcohol and extracts.

SALE OF FOOD is sale of products of plant and animal origin, which in the natural state or after the technological processing became the food. Excluding alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and medicines.

SALE OF NON-FOODSTUFF GOODS is sale of goods covering the necessities of the people, connected with clothing, accommodation and household maintenance, personal hygiene and health care; with culture, education, tourism and transport. As well as it includes the goods using by the households for agricultural production and construction purposes.

SEASONAL MARKETPLACES are open for a certain period of time, with the biggest turnover, but not longer than six months in a calendar year (e.g. holiday at the seaside) and every year in the same period.

SPECIALIZED STORES are stores that sell a wide range of articles to comprehensively meet specific needs, such as clothing, home furnishings, automotive, furniture, sports, herbal stores, etc.

STOCKS OF FINISHED GOODS MANUFACTURED IN INDUSTRY UNITS are the amount of finished products in warehouses of units engaged in production activity ready-to-sale.

STORAGE AREA OF WAREHOUSES is part of the surface of warehouse buildings (so-called closed warehouses), roofed rooms (so-called sheds), storage yards and other rooms adapted for storage purposes (e.g. leased or rented premises from production companies, public utilities, natural persons, etc.) which serves to store goods for longer or shorter periods of time.

STORE is a permanent retail outlet having a special room (i.e. a store space) with a store window and an interior accessible to customers. If in large stores (e.g. in department stores, trade stores, mail order outlets) part of the sales area has been leased by another legal or natural person who on this part of the area conducts retail sales on its own account – this part is a separate store.

SUPERMARKETS are stores with a sales area between 400 and 2,499 m^2, selling goods in a self-service system and offering a wide assortment of foodstuff goods and frequently bought non-foodstuff goods.

TRADE MARGIN is the price of the trade services. This is the difference between the purchase and sale price of the commodities, destined for the covering of the expenses and own profits. There is the gross trade margin i.e. difference between purchase value and value of sale, as well as the net trade margin – which is difference between sale value and own costs of sale.

The gross margin is:

- the percentage reductions of retail and wholesale prices;
- the percentage surcharges added to sale prices;
- amount rate added to the sale or wholesale prices.

The value of the margin and the principles of its calculating are established by the trade enterprise. The total trade margin is obtained as the sum of the retail, wholesale, and catering establishment margins and is the main source of information about revenues in a trade enterprise destined for the covering of the expenses, taxes and own profits.

TRADE STORES are stores divided into separate departments (no less than two departments), each selling a broad and universal assortment similar to department stores, with a sales area between 600 and 1,999 m^2.

TRADE WAREHOUSES are warehouses of units dealing with trade in goods, organizational and functional units occupying separate storage space equipped with equipment and technical devices enabling storing goods in accordance with the requirements of storage and having personnel for its proper handling.

Trade warehouses occupy:

- storage area (in m^2) in closed warehouse buildings, roofed storage buildings (sheds), independent basements, storage yards, non-warehouse rooms, i.e. intended for purposes other than storage of goods, e.g. industrial, office, residential, social;
- usable capacity (in m^3): tanks intended for storage of liquid, semi-liquid and gas products; silos (elevators) for storing loose, powdered, fine-grained goods, etc.

TURNOVER, otherwise net sales revenues include the value of products sold outside the enterprise (finished goods and services), goods and materials, expressed in real sales prices taking into account reduction in prices, discounts and rebates – excluding value added tax (VAT). However the sale of fixed assets components, subsidies, other operating income, and revenues from financial operations is not taken into account (dividends from these shares, gained interest).

UNIVERSAL STORES are stores with a sales floor area ranging from 120 m^2 to 399 m^2 selling mainly foodstuff products for everyday use and additionally often purchased non-foodstuff goods.

WHOLESALE (including VAT) is an activity consisting in the resale of purchased goods on its own behalf usually to non-final recipients (other wholesalers, retailers, producers). It includes the sale of goods from commercial, one's own or leased warehouses in which stored goods are the property of a commercial enterprise. The wholesale value also includes the value of sales realized on the basis of a direct payment or contract (agents, auctioneers), as well as the value of sales performed by cleared transit consisting in the transfer of goods directly from the supplier to the consignee omitting the warehouses that carry out the delivery.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES are the main units of the wholesale trade; they can be organized as separated buildings (secured warehouses), roofed magazines (sheds), silos, reservoirs and storage sites.

WORKING DAY ADJUSTMENT consists in elimination of the calendar variability effect and variability of working days (changes of working time in succeeding months).

WORKING PEOPLE include full-time and part-time employees in the main workplace.